

19503 NYT Index

"Us-Inkell"

"Inkell, Agency, Central"

ed lands AWD Jan 27, 24:3 NA  
 D16, non Feb 11, 20:6 NA  
 confirmed 24, 11:5 NA

Cabell legis Mar 13, 13:2 - Cabell bill approved  
 Diller test to McCrumb Mar 18, 19:7 ✓  
 ant of AWD Mar 29, VI, p.12 not found  
 Cabell non Apr 11, 8:7 } NA  
 approved 17, 2:8 }

McC - AWD non-in over Bundy ✓ JI 11, 7:1 ✓  
 ✓ JI 12, 10, 2:2 + 3:6 ✓  
 ✓ JI 14, 1:6  
 ✓ JI 15, 16:3

✓ JI 17, 8:4 ✓  
 ✓ JI 19, 10, 2:1 + 9:1 ✓  
 NA JI 21, 3:1 NA - nothing on CIA  
 ✓ JI 30, 15:1, 2

✓ JI 5, 18:6  
 ✓ A 9, 10, 2:4  
 ✓ A 11, 12:4



# M'CARTHY PUTS OFF ALLEN DULLES TEST

Sees Head of C. I. A. and Sets a New Meeting Tuesday — Firm on Inquiry Rights

WASHINGTON, July 10. — The Senate Subcommittee on Investigations headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, postponed today at least until Tuesday its plan to question two members of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The postponement was agreed upon after Senator McCarthy and two Republican colleagues on the subcommittee conferred this morning in Senator McCarthy's office with Allen W. Dulles, head of the Intelligence Agency.

What was expected to be a stiff battle was averted shortly before the subcommittee, still composed of a party of nine, met in the Senate chamber.

Following the conference, in which was discussed the right of the subcommittee to subpoena members of the C. I. A. staff, Senator McCarthy said the Senators had told Mr. Dulles his subcommittee's organization was "not a 'sacrosanct' organization from investigation."

Mr. McCarthy quoted Mr. Dulles as having said for time to think only what had been discussed.

He'll report back Tuesday.

There was no comment from Mr. Dulles' office.

Will Seek Compromise

Meanwhile it is known the Administration leadership strongly disavows an open fight the attack on the clergy. The President's committee, still attempting to bring the attack to a head, has been told by the President to seek compromise.

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SENATOR JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, REPUBLICAN OF WISCONSIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SENATE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON SELECT COMMITTEES, IS SEEN HERE WITH ALLEN W. DULLES, HEAD OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, AFTER A CONFERENCE THIS MORNING.

## 3 DEMOCRATS QUIT M'CARTHY INQUIRY

(Continued From Page 1)

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## The Proceedings In Washington

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# RELIGIOUS LEADERS HOUSE UNIT DOUBTS Roll-Call Votes on Profit Tax E

THANK EISENHOWER BUDGET 'AUSTERITY'

Gratitude Expressed by Three Questions One of President's for President's Criticism of Figures—Truman Request Attack on Clergy Is Slashed by 84%

WASHINGTON, July 10. — Three religious leaders expressed gratitude yesterday to President Eisenhower for condemning a recently published article saying that the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen.

The President's statement, addressed to officials of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, made public yesterday, deplored "generalized and irresponsible attacks on a group of citizens."

Telegrams of appreciation were sent to the White House by the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCune Lytton, general secretary of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., the Rev. Dr. Harry A. S. Smith, president of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Jacob Blaumen, president of the American Jewish Congress.

Dr. Lytton told the President Eisenhower's "austerity program" was "your statement greatly came in connection with an A-statement the influence of the administration request for doubling churches of all faiths against communism in the Voice of America."

In his telegram, Bishop Smith said that "you have brought encouragement and inspiration to the thousands of loyal and patriotic clergy and people of the churches."

Mr. Blaumen declared that the President's statement "will be a landmark in the history of the American people and will be a landmark in the history of the American people."

A constitutional telegram was also sent to the President yesterday by Henry Edward Schuchman, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

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WASHINGTON, July 10. — The House of Representatives today questioned the "austerity" aspect of one of President Eisenhower's budget figures and slashed deeply his request for new money.

The committee, led by Representative John Taber of upstate New York, recommended an 84 per cent cut in the \$1,600,000,000 requested originally by former President Harry S. Truman for a defense of the Voice of America, Air Force base construction, and other activities.

The revised bill submitted to the House for action next week was \$260,000,000. Much of the money supplements funds already appropriated for the 1953 fiscal year.

President Eisenhower gave the committee his own estimate in a statement, but no overall figure was given. The Truman budget was possible because of a Federal National Fund drive in some instances after Mr. Truman left office.

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True Talks Resume

The question now is whether the Communists will be satisfied. On Friday the first session of the resumed negotiations took place.

THE NATION

Focus on McCarthy

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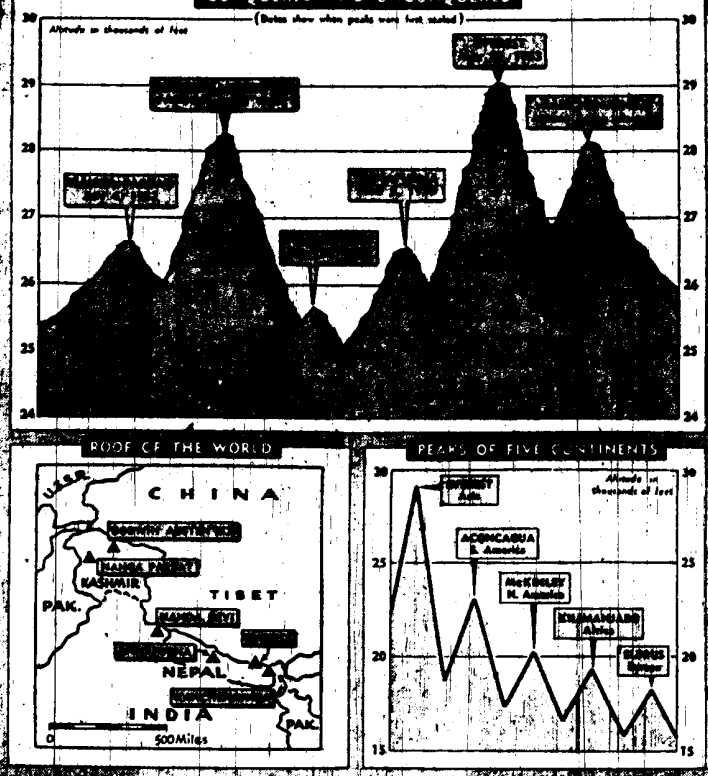
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## AS ANOTHER PEAK OF THE HIMALAYAS IS SCALED

CONQUERED AND UNCONQUERED



The ascent of Nanga Parbat, announced last week by a German-Austrian team of mountain climbers, represented man's second-highest conquest in the Himalayas. It followed by just five weeks the successful climb of Mount Everest, tallest of all the world's peaks by a British Commonwealth expedition. The layout above shows heights and locations of Everest and Nanga Parbat in relation to other Himalayan peaks—some previously scaled, others that have yet to be climbed—and the relative heights of the tallest mountains on each of five continents.

U. N. position was that its basic pledge was to resist aggression in Korea, not to unify the country by force of arms. The U. N. for the part, felt that yielding to the Rhee demands would place American foreign policy and military forces in Dr. Rhee's control, and that indefinite postponement of the truce under his pressure would amount to continuation of the Korean stalemate. Neither of these, the Eisenhower Administration made plain, would be tolerated.

In that situation Washington began to put heavy pressure on Dr. Rhee. General Clark called upon the enemy to resume the truce talks that had been cut off after the Rhee revolt. The hope was that Dr. Rhee would yield in the face of a threat to sign the truce without him if the Communists still were prepared to sign.

## Effects of Revolt

There were grounds for the Communists to refuse if they chose. The liberation of the North Korean P.O.W.'s had all but destroyed the truce provision on prisoner repatriation—on which the Communists had insisted bitterly for many months. And Dr. Rhee's defiance of the U. N. had raised the question of whether he would abide by any truce the U. N. might sign. On the other hand, many westerners have felt that the Communists really intend a truce. In order to rid themselves of the burden of war and to follow through on the Kremlin general "peace offensive."

Last Wednesday the Communists replied. Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea and Gen. Peng Teh-huai of the Chinese "volunteers" charged the U. N. with "conniving" with Dr. Rhee to wreck the truce. But they agreed to begin truce talks again. Resumption of the negotiations apparently was a heavy blow to Dr. Rhee. It was a clear indication that the United States was determined to get a truce—with Dr. Rhee's cooperation if possible, without him if necessary. Thursday both Mr. Robertson and General Clark met with the South Korean President. Mr. Robertson denied reports that he had presented Dr. Rhee with an ultimatum, and said that the discussion had been "friendly and cordial."

Then last night at 9 New York time Mr. Robertson and Dr. Rhee issued a joint statement stressing the "deep friendship between their two countries and their mutual understanding and the troubled questions which have arisen." The statement said the two countries have agreed upon a mutual defense pact and "close collaboration" in other areas during the post-armistice period. It made no mention at all of any agreement with regard to a truce. But in Seoul after reading the statement to newspaper correspondents, Mr. Robertson said: "We could not rule out the statement if we had not had assurances President Rhee would collaborate in the armistice." On the other hand, a correspondent quoted Dr. Rhee as saying that he had not accepted the truce but that "we have agreed not to obstruct it for a period of three months." These were speculations that perhaps Dr. Rhee did not want to commit himself officially to the truce for fear of losing face.

## Truce Talks Resume

The question now is whether the Communists will be satisfied. On Friday the first session of the resumed negotiations took place. The Peiping negotiators made it plain that the Communists had little faith that Dr. Rhee would go along with a truce. The official Chinese newspaper, The People's Daily, put forward three demands for truce guarantees: (1) the U. S. must take full responsibility for ensuring that no further "incidents" occurred along the 3800 North Korean frontier which are still in South Korean hands; (2) the U. S. must "effectively guarantee" that South Korean troops would be withdrawn from the demarcation line at the front so as to form a neutral zone as provided by the truce; (3) the U. S. must pledge full security "by concrete action" for members of a neutral national supervisory committee, for Indian troops that might be sent to Korea to guard the remaining prisoners and for Communist agents that are to be permitted to circulate among the prisoners in South Korea in an attempt to persuade them to accept repatriation.

Presumably these and possibly other demands will be given to the U. N. truce delegation at Panmunjom.

## THE NATION

## Focus on McCarthy

Among the President's advisers, Washington observers report, there are three theories on how to deal with Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. The first is that in the interest of

1,000 Protestant clergymen had served the "Kremlin's conspiracy." The day after the President signed this charge as a "book-burning," the Senator accepted Mr. Matthews' resignation. In another controversy—that over "book-burning"—the Administration issued a new directive for its overseas libraries that restored the policy which Senator McCarthy had first attacked.

## THE MATTHEWS CASE

On June 22, Senator McCarthy on his own authority appointed J. B. Matthews—who has been a clergyman, fellow-traveler and in 1938-45 research director for the Un-American Activities Committee—to head his investigating staff. Two weeks ago an article which Mr. Matthews had written for The American Mercury—"Reds and Our Churches"—hit the newsmen. It began: "The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen."

The article caused a furor. The three Democratic members of the McCarthy subcommittee—John McClellan of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri, Henry Jackson of Washington—plus Republican Charles Potter of Michigan demanded that Mr. Matthews be fired. Senator McCarthy insisted he had the right as chairman to hire and fire staff members. Then last Thursday the White House received a telegram from three clergymen—a priest, a rabbi, and a Protestant—clergyman—a committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. It called the Matthews charge "unjustifiable and deplorable." With unusual promptness the White House released the President's reply. It said: "Generalization and irresponsible attacks . . . are a betrayal contempt for the principles of freedom and decency." An hour later Senator McCarthy accepted Mr. Matthews' resignation.

On Friday, however, the issue of the right to hire and fire came up again in the subcommittee. The four Republicans stood together to give the chairman sole authority. At this the Democrats stormed out of the meeting and later resigned.

## THE "BOOK-BURNING" ISSUE

The President has shown increasing impatience over the failure of the State Department to clear up the confusion and end the controversy over its policy for overseas libraries. The controversy has stemmed from Senator McCarthy's charge that 30,000 of the 4,000,000 volumes in the 189 libraries of the Communist or pro-Communist abroad are "classified" directives, sent by the department since February in reaction to the Senator's charge, which resulted in hundreds of books being removed from the shelves. Two weeks ago the President said there was no question where he stood, that he got responsible people and expected them to carry out his policy. There were reports that the President was dissatisfied with the way that Dr. Robert L. Johnson, head of the Department's International Information Administration, handled the issue.

Last Monday Dr. Johnson, who had been praised by Senator McCarthy for his "cooperation," resigned on grounds of ill health. Two days later the Department issued a new policy statement.

The essence of the new policy was that books should be selected on the basis of content. Dr. Johnson said books by Communist and pro-Communist might be chosen "if such books may have written something which affirmatively serves the ends of democracy."

## ATTACK ON DULLES

This is the background to the McCarthy attack on Allen Dulles. William F. Byrd, an officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, is scheduled for a new post—liaison between the National Security Council, the top cold-war planning agency, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Senator McCarthy had scheduled an appearance on Mr. Byrd before his resignation last Thursday. He attacked the nature of the questions he asked to ask by stating that Mr. Byrd was a son-in-law of Dean Acheson and had contributed \$500 to the Alger Hiss defense fund.

Last Thursday morning, according to Mr. McCarthy—the C.I.A. head Allen Dulles had laid down the policy of "appear before any Congressional committee." Senator McCarthy told the Senate this was a "blatant attempt" to thwart the Sen-

electorate have bit their tongue and held it. On the other hand, it is held, most conservative Southern Democrats had not taken after Senator McCarthy either because they have not been so far offended by him or because if they do not approve of him—they have not regarded him as any particular threat to themselves. The significant thing about the Matthews case, it is held, is that it brought such Southern conservatives as Senator McClellan and Senator Byrd of Virginia out swinging against Senator McCarthy for the first time. And the thing that brought them out, it is agreed, is the religious implications of the Matthews issue. Senator Byrd said that Mr. Matthews "should give names and facts to sustain his charge or stand convicted as a cheap demagogue, willing to blacken the character of his fellow Americans for his own notoriety and personal gain."

In any event, the issue has now been more clearly joined between the President and Senator than ever before. As for the new test in the making—the Senator's attack on Allen Dulles—this is the sharpest challenge yet to the President's authority because the C. I. A. is not only top secret but under the National Security Council which is headed by the President. Therefore the feeling was that if the Senator presses the attack, the President may have to meet it frontally and decisively.

## On Psychological Warfare

Psychological warfare has recently been getting a good deal of attention in the United States. Most of the Government's overseas information programs were improvised to further World War II needs during World War II and then revised policy in the cold war. During the Truman Administration, a Psychological Strategy Board was established as an arm of the National Security Council in order to set the overall strategy and guidance for psychological warfare programs. The programs themselves were divided among five different

Government agencies, of which State's International Information Administration is the most important. It runs the Voice of America, the overseas libraries and information centers, and press and publications services.

The Republicans have been critical of the Truman Administration's efforts in psychological warfare. During the election campaign President Eisenhower charged that the Democrats had no dynamic strategy for winning the war of ideas and promoting the cause of freedom and democracy. The Republicans would develop such a strategy. After he took office, the President set up a special committee on International Information Activities headed by William H. Jackson of Princeton, N. J., to make recommendations.

Last week the Jackson committee presented its report to the President. Much of it was classified, and instead of releasing it, the White House put out a summary of some of its points and recommendations. According to the summary, the committee warned that propaganda could not be separated from policy. The summary said: "There is danger in formulating foreign policies beyond the capabilities of the United States to carry out. . . . The United States will be judged not only by the things it is able to do and does, but also by the gap between these and its announced policies." The summary criticized the misconception that "psychological strategy somehow exists apart from actual policies and actions."

The Administration has already decided to merge most of the information programs in a separate Federal agency and it is expected to set up the Operations Coordinating Board.

## More E. P. T.

The framers of the Constitution—as historian Wilfred F. Binkley has observed—intended the President and Congress "with certain powers to travel some checks for them to put upon each other, and then left them to shift for themselves in discovering how to function together."

repeated in every administration, and is usually painful to both parties. Since Jan. 20—most Washington observers agree—the President has discovered that many Republican Congressmen are inimical to the methods of "sweet persuasion" on which, he had made clear, he had determined to rely to get his program through Congress. By the same token, these observers hold, Republican rebels and recalcitrants have also discovered that there is a spirit beyond which the President will refuse to yield or compromise—and that if he uses his full power, he can win.

Last week the President won his most decisive victory over the most hardened of Republican recalcitrants. The victory was in a six months' extension of the excess profits tax (E. P. T.) which expired on June 30. It was scored over Daniel A. Reed of New York, chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee.

## Two Positions

The Administration said flatly that E. P. T. was a "bad" tax. But faced with a big deficit in fiscal '54, it wanted the \$800 million that E. P. T. would bring in. It also felt that voters might take a bilious view of corporate tax relief before individual tax cuts. However, Mr. Reed, with considerable support from colleagues on his committee, argued that the party was duty-bound to make good immediately on campaign pledges of general tax reduction.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Reed, turning a deaf ear to the President's personal entreaties, refused even to call his committee together to consider E. P. T. The House leadership took harsh action. It postponed the Ways and Means Committee report an extension bill to the floor. On the day the House was to act, Mr. Reed finally agreed to let his committee handle the bill.

Last Wednesday the committee met. The session was brief and lasted only three hours. At the outset, Republican Richard M. Sullivan of Pennsylvania moved to take up a simple extension of E. P. T. Chairman Reed, fighting to the end, ruled the motion

out of order. His ruling was voted down. Then, after long and bitter debate, the committee approved the extension, 16 to 9. The party line-up was nine Republicans for extension, six against, seven Democrats for and three against. On Friday the full House passed the bill 347-77. Passage by the Senate is regarded as certain.

## Eisenhower on Drought

During the terrible drought of 1947, Congress passed a bill to distribute seeds to stricken Texas and President Cleveland vetoed it on the ground that "I can find no warrant for such [Federal aid] in the Constitution and I do not believe that the power and duty of the General Government ought to be extended to the relief for individual suffering."

Things have changed since Cleveland's day. Disaster relief has long been accepted as a function of the Federal Government. Last Thursday, with President Eisenhower's approval, Congress passed bills to authorize loans which may amount to more than \$100,000,000 to farmers and stockmen in the drought-stricken Southwest. The only real argument was whether or not Congress was doing enough. With cattle selling at less than 14 cents a pound (compared with 50 cents a year ago), some Democrats demanded that the Government put a floor under livestock prices. Others maintained that if that were done, within twenty-four hours the Agriculture Department would own every acre in the country. On Friday, the President flew to Amarillo, Tex., to meet with the Governor of the affected state—Texas, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona. The President promising to help but he was also reported to have warned that "the Federal Government can't do it all," and that there must be Federal-State cooperation and the individual must help himself too.

## Checked

In the last full-dress encounter between chess masters of the United States and Russia—in Moscow in 1946—the U. S. team was decisively beaten. Ever since, U. S. chess enthusiasts have been aching for a chance to get even. But repeatedly their invitations for a return match were ignored. Last April, after the official death of Stalin, the Russians suddenly agreed to send a team to New York. Last Wednesday, after the team had reached Paris, Russia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Andrei A. Vishinsky announced that the Russian team would not come. He complained that U. S. visa restrictions, preventing the team from visiting the Glen Cove, L. I., estate of the Russian U. N. delegation, did not meet the "elementary demands of international hospitality." Thursday, as the State Department sent assurances that the Glen Cove visits would be all right, the Russians cancelled passage on the liner Queen Elizabeth, which sailed without them. Barring a shift in the party line and a fast airline flight, the match which was scheduled for Wednesday, appeared to be off.

## Polio Up

The polio season in the U. S. begins on April 1. Last week the 1953 record of the U. S. Public Health Service showed 3,166 cases reported in the April 1-July 6 period or about 15 percent more polio than during the similar period last year which turned out to be the worst in U. S. history. During the week there were new outbreaks of polio in Montgomery County, Ala., Caldwell County, N. C., and Steuben County, N. Y. It appeared certain that this year polio incidence in the U. S. would reach five weeks. Already this year GG inoculations have been administered to more than 35,000 children in the stricken areas in Alabama, North Carolina and New York. As yet results are inconclusive. But public health officials are hopeful that with GG they will be able to prevent development of serious epidemics. One difficulty is that the supply of GG is limited. There is only enough on hand for a million doses but there are 46,000,000 children in the age group most susceptible to polio.

But there is one bright spot in the picture. It is gamma globulin, or GG, a blood derivative taken from the blood of past polio victims and rich in polio antibodies. Last year a series of controlled tests indicated that GG, administered by injection, conferred partial immunity against polio for a period of about five weeks. Already this year GG inoculations have been administered to more than 35,000 children in the stricken areas in Alabama, North Carolina and New York. As yet results are inconclusive. But public health officials are hopeful that with GG they will be able to prevent development of serious epidemics. One difficulty is that the supply of GG is limited. There is only enough on hand for a million doses but there are 46,000,000 children in the age group most susceptible to polio.

## Mission for Nixon

The Constitution gives the Vice President only one job—to preside over the Senate—and traditionally the Vice is one of the least noticed men in Washington. In recent years, however, the prestige of the office has been mounting. Wallace played a role in the Roosevelt

Who's Who? FIFTEEN NEWS QUESTIONS What's What?

1. It was announced in Moscow last Thursday that Lavrenty Beria had been purged from his post as secretary, chief speechwriter, chief of White House staff.

7/12/53

iv, p3

"A ruble for your thoughts, Comrade."

"Bang! There goes another party line."

# M'CARTHY IN THE MIDDLE OF A WIDENING STORM

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON, July 12. This

has been a week of crises for Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin and one that may be long remembered alike by his friends and enemies of this most controversial figure on the American political scene.

For the first time in his career here he has been thrown upon the defensive and, indeed, compelled to retreat. Characteristically, however, it has been a cool and accomplished retreat. The fire of the counter-attack so long delayed has been heavy, but the answering McCarthy fire has not been light.

Under its cover he has deployed his own still formidable forces for new lunges. The action in Washington continues. The issue is yet in doubt.

And while this city might be described as the central salient along a line extending from the White House to the Senate, the ultimate field of decision is, of course, the country.

All that can be said for certain is that this week there has gathered about Mr. McCarthy's head the accumulated hostility of vast numbers of influential and articulate groups, plus the deep displeasure of President Eisenhower—all this in the middle of trouble for Senator McCarthy in the Senate.

**Case of Matthews**  
All these thrusts are important, of course, and any one of them might have been damaging, momentarily at least. All of them are associated in one way or another with Senator McCarthy's championship and then "elucidation" of his investigating chief of staff, J. B. Matthews, who had set off a controversy by accusing Protestant clergymen of acting as the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today.

All of them, however, in one sense or another antedate Mr. Matthews' arrival upon the scene, and all of them are rooted in matters quite beyond the Matthews episode.

When, for example, General Eisenhower replied to a protest from a priest, a rabbi, and a minister that such generalized attacks as that of Mr. Matthews showed "contempt for the principles of freedom and decency" he was speaking as a long-barred President who had many times before held his tongue only with difficulty.

And when the three Democratic members of Mr. McCarthy's investigating subcommittee forced him to drop Mr. Matthews, and subsequently took the extraordinary step of themselves resigning from the subcommittee, they had a good deal more in mind than what the Matthews controversy itself might have meant.

## Senator Meets Sharp Attacks on Both The Senate and White House Fronts

This, in short, was a direct blow, came up, one or two of the costs of the McCarthy subcommittee junior Democratic members of Mr. McCarthy's subcommittee wanted McCarthy to drop it. It would really make a fierce demonstration at the Senate.

Officially, publicly and audibly being many past incidents, questioning to boycott one's fellow Senator is seen first to seek the "approval" about as grave a step as can be taken in the club. Senator McCarthy is, sometimes, a John L. McClellan of Arkansas.

This boycott, however, unlike Mr. McClellan's name at length, led their first manifesto against McCarthy, the list of those who in due time, which is presumably not in season, the list of those who in due time, which is presumably not in season, the list of those who in due time, which is presumably not in season.

Indeed, there are in the committee. This name is that of "HOTFOOT"



Senate sagacious said McCarthy Democrats who would not have approved the decision and will not privately do so now.

**Reckonments Focusing**  
This is true among senior Democrats who might be described as McCarthy's simply because Mr. McCarthy is a powerful right-wing Republican and of other Democrats who are simply anti-McCarthy period.

In the one group, the first, the notion is that Democratic fortunes—and in a collateral way McCarthy's—would be better protected by the appearance of a purely partisan Democratic attack. The notion here is that anti-McCarthyism might be left, at this point, to what these Senators consider to be the inherent resentments that are coming into focus—or, for example what they reckon will be a general indignation of Protestant clerics and active and leading Protestant laymen.

In the second group—the group that is anti-McCarthy, period—the anxiety is less for the Democratic party as such and more simply for bringing Mr. McCarthy to earth. Here, it is felt as it is also felt to some extent in group 1, that at this stage to identify Democrats, and especially avowedly liberal Democrats, with a crusade against Senator McCarthy might be simply to forearm him in the sense that X-numbers of Americans would react violently against any desired hearing the label "Democrat" just as X-numbers of Americans would react against any design bearing the label "Republican."

Accordingly—and this seemingly held by many disinterested observers that even if President Eisenhower should now elect to go all-out against Senator McCarthy it might not necessarily be a decisive intervention.

Mr. McCarthy's forum and seat of power is the Senate, which is not, on either side of the aisle, in General Eisenhower's command and in fact is, on the Republican

side, quite as strong in pro-McCarthy or slightly pro-McCarthy Senators as it is in pro-Eisenhower Senators.

The Democrats in the Senate, though nearly all anti-McCarthy in varying degrees, nevertheless are not themselves visibly equipped to cut him down there, but for certain possible arrangements.

### Questions of Collaboration

Three possible arrangements—simply come down to this. If a large Republican Senate group should set out, with or without President Eisenhower's open collaboration, to break Mr. McCarthy they could infallibly depend upon great Democratic support always provided that the Democratic right-wing was willing, or did not seriously object.

Senator McCarthy has had rough times before this and profoundly successful as he is, he has come out on top.

Without discussing the merits of his style of change, it has been notable in his whole campaign that once the going became tough in one particular he has set off in full tilt in yet another direction. This situation, to date, is unchanged.

When, on Thursday, the Democrats pressed him very closely on Mr. Matthews—so closely that Mr. McCarthy observed that he himself did not care for the generalized Matthews statement that the Protestant clergy were in the forefront of the Communist conspiracy—he put in a new and uniquely personal challenge to the White House.

### Subpoena for Dulles

He announced in substance that he intended to subpoena Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, the most secret arm of this Government, to discover whether Mr. Dulles had in fact directed his C. I. A. subordinate personnel to refuse to testify before Congressional committees.

The demand, which is not yet answered into action, but very close to the heart of the Administration, for a variety of reasons, in the first place, the C. I. A. is in a real sense the President's own, most trusted agency for espionage.

In the second place, Allen W. Dulles is the brother of the premier member of President Eisenhower's Cabinet, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. In the third place, Mr. McCarthy was proposing to go into an area so hush-hush that no Congressman ever before had dared more than gingerly skirt it.

The assumption in Washington was that the President could not permit this entry if the intensely surreptitious character of the C. I. A. was to be maintained.

### Secrets Will Out

How this melodramatic event, related to other developments in the Soviet orbit since Stalin's death and what its ultimate significance will be in terms both of Soviet strength and Soviet intentions can not possibly yet be said. But the development is too large to be obscured by the Muscovite passion for secrecy.

Soon hints will be emerging concerning the future. If Beria's trial is followed by a wholesale purge of all his friends and supporters, then it is entirely possible that the U. S. S. R. may be deeply weakened for a considerable period to come as terror and counter-terror undermine the state.

If, on the other hand, there is no such purge but a continued emphasis on anonymous committee rule rather than dominant individuals, upon easier treatment of the population and upon catering to popular desires by producing more consumer goods and fewer tanks, a new era in Soviet history may gradually develop.

### Malenkov's Opportunity

In either case, to the world at large this is an uneasy period. Should an open struggle for power commence within the U. S. S. R., the danger would always remain that some aspirant, desperate in his ambitions, might provoke war, civil or external. A frightened world can be even more dangerous than a confident one.

Many hope Malenkov will adhere to what appears to have been a policy of *détente*; that he, serving as board chairman of the Communist machine rather than dictator, will blame Beria for past excesses and miseries and give point to such a view by working for both internal and external tranquility.

It is now considered probable that the fantastic events taking place right in the heart of the Soviet system are directly related to the fissures evident for some weeks along its periphery—in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary.

The oppressed workers in satellite Europe had the audacity to strike against the enslaving apparatus. Although at first their victory appeared pyrrhic, it is now turning into a very real triumph despite its cost in terms of personal suffering. Beria, the symbol of slave labor, is gone. Was Beria's failure to foresee the German troubles—or his inability to quell them—responsible for his downfall?

At the time the Berlin troubles were occurring, Malenkov, Rakov, and other Communist leaders were in Moscow planning that revision

It appears now as if June 27 was the day when it was probably decided to arrest Beria, or, possibly, Beria made some effort to avert downfall by attempting a coup d'état. A few days later, on Saturday afternoon, it was tanks and trucks containing armed soldiers began to ripple through Moscow.

That night Malenkov and the Soviet governing clique—with the single and blatant exception of Beria—appeared at the Bolshoi Theatre. Their attendance, with the obvious omission of Beria's name, was duly reported in the press. The next day rumors of Beria's disgrace began to filter along the murky corridors of Russian gossip. Apparently he was already in prison.

### Important Aspects

In terms of international significance these events have two particular aspects of importance. First of all, someone—presumably Malenkov—felt strong enough to move against the police. Like Himmler's S. S., Beria's M. V. D. and M. G. B. had their own private army of exceptional strength—tank divisions, infantry, artillery and aircraft. At times it has been reported that these troops were issued ammunition when regular army units stood down in important internal centers had none.

The night Stalin died Beria's armored divisions filled up the main centers of Moscow and guarded anti-communists, every access to the Kremlin. In the space of four brief months he lost the power to act. Why? Did Bulganin, Zhukov and the Army leaders give Malenkov the signal to go ahead against this risk? If so, are they aiming ultimately at a policy of *détente* within the U. S. S. R., and to police terror, and relaxation of world tensions? Or is just the reverse intended?

The second aspect worthy of consideration is the direct relationship of events in the borderlands of the Soviet empire to events within the heartland.

Historians have argued that what in the end helped Clemens downfall was its inability to digest peripheral subjects like the Poles, who constantly weakened the marrow of the structure. Will the same prove true of the U. S. S. R.? Will Soviet difficulty in digesting unwilling millions of Germans, Poles and other Eastern European peoples finally cause the whole light system to collapse inward?

### Kennan's Prediction

In speculating on all these still dimly discernible possibilities it might be well to remember that an astute American diplomat, George Kennan, foresaw the chance that developments such as those of the last few weeks might, indeed, follow swiftly upon Stalin's demise. It was Kennan—who thought it likely that, if the true world held together and merely contained the Soviet Empire, it might some day come apart as the maggots of discord and discontent ate away its heart. Whether there are, indeed, such maggots and what Malenkov proposes to do about them comprised the most important international problem of the world today.

### "IS SOMEONE WRITING A DECLARATION?"



THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1953.

**M'CARTHY AND C.I.A.  
PLAN INQUIRY DEAL****Agree on Questioning Officials  
Without Security Leaks—2  
Authors Balk Queries**

WASHINGTON, July 14—Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, agreed today to seek a formula under which the Congressional panel might call and question personnel of the top-secret organization, but under conditions that would not imperil its security mission.

This was announced after a conference at the Capitol that had stemmed from demands by the Senator to subpoena William F. Buckley, a deputy of Mr. Dulles. Mr. Buckley is a son-in-law of Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, a principal target of the Wisconsin Republican. Mr. Dulles is a brother of John Foster Dulles, the present Secretary.

Mr. McCarthy has been trying to get Mr. Buckley before his subcommittee for questioning about his alleged affiliation in the past with an alleged Communist-front organization and a \$400 contribution he reportedly made to the legal defense fund of Alger Hiss, former State Department official, is serving a prison sentence for perjury about his connection with a Communist espionage ring.

Information to Be Relayed  
Mr. McCarthy announced that his subcommittee would relay to the intelligence agency "all information which it has in regard to Mr. Buckley and immediately thereafter the agency will re-evaluate Mr. Buckley's security status."

In another development, Senator McCarthy resumed his inquiry into the Government's overseas libraries. Two writers, Harvey O'Connor of Little Compton, R. I., and Leo Huberman of New York, declined to testify about their political beliefs. They did so, however, under the First Amendment to the Constitution rather than under the Fifth Amendment, which many previous witnesses have invoked.

The First Amendment says in part that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." The Fifth Amendment protects a person from testifying if his answers might incriminate him in a criminal proceeding.

Points of Conflict Envoied  
It appeared, meanwhile, that the agreement reached today between Messrs. McCarthy and Dulles was necessarily very general and posed questions that might result in controversy between the C. I. A. and the subcommittee.

For effective counter-espionage and breaking up potentially hostile groups in many parts of the world, for example, the agency must have to the persons who could not pass a McCarthy subcommittee test. Some high officials here con-



**CHALLENGES AUTHORITY OF INQUIRY: Harvey O'Connor, a writer, listening to questions at a Senate investigations subcommittee hearing in Washington yesterday. He challenged authority of group to inquire, as he put it, into his political beliefs. Senator McCarthy, chairman, said he would call group into session to consider citing Mr. O'Connor for contempt.**

democratic members to resign last Friday.

The tentative agreement was applauded by these two Republicans: Senators Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota and Charles E. Potter of Michigan. Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, was unable to attend because of other Senate business.

The subcommittee postponed action to subpoena Mr. Buckley, instead, Senator McCarthy issued a statement that was approved by Mr. Dulles.

The statement said Mr. Dulles did not dispute the right of Congress to subpoena witnesses and uncover graft, corruption or subversion in any branch of the Government.

But Mr. Dulles pointed out, in a statement said, that if workers of the agency were questioned about their work or their fellow employees, it might well impair the communism

work of the agency, particularly as that agency is concerned with intelligence outside the United States.

It was agreed, Mr. McCarthy said, that representatives of the subcommittee staff would confer with representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, with a view to working out a formula whereby the subcommittee could carry out its proper investigative functions in protecting the security of the United States, without impairing in any way the security of the intelligence agency.

Earlier today, the Senator said he had had a talk with Mr. Dulles last night. It apparently laid the groundwork for today's meeting.

**3 Democrats Still Absent**

Meanwhile, as the McCarthy subcommittee carried on its investigations into books in Federal libraries abroad, the three Democratic members of the group who had resigned last Friday were still absent. They are Senators John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri and Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

Senators Mundt and Dirksen were present with the chairman, Senator Potter was found up in a closed session of another subcommittee of which he is chairman. The chairman said that "the door is open" to the return of the Democrats, who stepped out after the Republicans had voted him absolute authority in employing or dismissing staff men.

Senator McCarthy said he would ask the subcommittee to cite Mr. O'Connor for contempt of Congress. He decided not to make the same request in relation to Huberman, who did answer a vital question. The witness said he was not and never had been a member of the Communist party, but was a "Marxist and a Socialist."

The subcommittee ruled previously that prepared statements that reluctant witnesses wanted to get into the record—all of them condemning the subcommittee and its methods of investigation—would not be allowed unless they answered questions concerning present or past Communist connections.

Mr. Huberman, in denying that he ever had been a Communist, got his statement in the record. In it he said that, under the First Amendment he was privileged to discuss his political thinking and his writings only with those he chose, and he did not want to discuss them with the McCarthy group.

He called the committee and its chairman "the chief book burners." He revealed that President Eisenhower had denounced book burners.

Senator Mundt held, however, that Mr. Huberman's explanation of his Marxist and Socialist beliefs, as expressed in his books, had violated the concept of the overseas library law, of which Mr. Mundt was co-author, and he said that these beliefs were no barrier for effectively combating

**BISHOP BIDS CHURCH  
OUST ITS SUBVERSIVES**

The Right Rev. James P. De Wolfe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, called upon church officials yesterday to clean their own houses of subversive clergymen.

Bishop De Wolfe, who returned yesterday from a five-week trip to England and France, aboard the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth, did not outline any method that might be used to accomplish that purpose. He said, however, that he felt there were subversive forces in the church and in education but he asserted that 97 per cent of the clergymen with whom he came in contact in his diocese were loyal.

He made this comment in connection with a magazine article written by J. B. Matthews, former Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, who had charged that Protestant clergymen composed the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in this country.

The clergy should not constitute a special class immune to Congressional investigations, said Bishop De Wolfe. In the event of "Communist control, everything the churches stand for would collapse, he added, since the Communist way and the Christian way could not stand together.

**Queen Approves Rhodesian Plan**

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters).—The bill paying the way for federation of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland became law today when Queen Elizabeth II gave the royal assent. The House of Lords gave the bill its final approval, without a vote, earlier in the day.

**M'CARTHY GROUP ASSAILED**

Editor Calls It 'More Open to Criticism' Than Others

**HAMILTON, N. Y., July 14—**The Senate investigating subcommittee headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy is "much more open to criticism" than the committee headed by Representative William H. Volstead of Ohio, said Harold H. Jenner, the Rev. Robert C. Hartnett, editor in chief of the Roman Catholic weekly America, said here today. The Jesuit editor spoke at a fourth-day session of a six-day conference on American foreign policy at Cortez University.

Father Hartnett referred to a statement by Senator McCarthy regarding Theodore Tilton, acting director of the public affairs division of the United States High Commissioner's office in Germany. The Senator had been quoted as saying that "we put him on public exhibition, we picked him up by the scruff of the neck and brought him over and questioned him."

"No Senator exercising authority delegated to him by the American people," Father Hartnett said, "has any business talking about the Executive Branch, or any person convicted of no crime, as if he were some lower species of animal."

**Floating Veterans' Some Burns**

**BELLELEVILLE, N. J., July 14 (AP).**—A 20-foot Navy landing ship, acquired by a veterans' organization for use as a floating home on the Passaic River today, burned for more than four hours. The fire broke out at about 10:30 a. m. and was caused by a heavy load of furniture and other items on the main deck. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.



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ant to America and the Amer- 16  
people. I want your full  
operation in meeting the Com-  
munist challenge to our country  
• a field of work in which we  
barely scratched the surface."  
Senator McNamara, in addressing  
Senators, said he was reading  
from his "pan" list, rather  
than his far larger "fan"  
because he wanted to give a  
sample of what he called "the  
Statue Cop Club." This was the  
he said, that denounced his



Monday but left these events to their wake.

Miss Janet Scott, who refused Tuesday to answer questions regarding possible Communist Party membership, was discharged from a job as reporter for The Pickering Post News that she had held for more than twenty years.

David Rappaport, who also refused to answer similar questions, resigned from a post as an economic adviser to the State Social Welfare Department, which had been announced on July 2.

The Scotia Board of Education

Mr. Evans testified that the Albany cell "never seemed to be able to attract any real working men."

The tax examiner said he had joined the party in Brooklyn in 1940 and became a member of the Albany branch upon invitation when he joined the state service here in 1942. When he was transferred to the New York office of the State Department of Taxation and Finance in 1948, he left the party, he asserted.

After the hearings closed Representative Kearney said he was

The very much sanctioned with the results but that the committee would not continue the investigations in upstate New York and to hold other sessions later.

The subcommittee chairman said he "presumed" there were still some Communists employed by the state government.

All told, the hearings resulted in the resignations of eight state employees, most of whom took the step after receiving subpoenas and being interviewed by state officials. Four others had left the state service some time ago. The thirteenth man was Mr. Evans.

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## New Red Protest Says a Shell Landed in Truce Parley Zone

By LINDESEY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, Tuesday, July 14.—The Communists charged the United Nations Command today with violating the neutrality of the demilitarized zone at Panmunjom, asserting that an artillery shell landed Sunday night inside the area where the truce delegations meet.

## KOREA PACT DELAY IS SEEN IN SENATE

Knowland Says Ratification May Wait Till January—July Closing Still Likely

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate does not expect to be called on this year to ratify a mutual security pact with South Korea and thus assumes that the scheduled adjournment of Congress at the end of this month will not be disturbed.

This was disclosed today by Senator William F. Knowland of California, the acting Republican leader of the Senate, after a meeting of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

Mr. Knowland, who has been one of the strongest Congressional defenders of Dr. Byungman Rhee, the South Korean President, observed he was "astounded" that Dr. Rhee understood the situation here and was "highly unlikely to expect ratification at this session of Congress."

It was conceivable, Senator Knowland said, that the President might call back the Senate alone in late December to deal with the question of ratification, but he regarded that as a most improbable step. By the Constitution, treaties must have the assent, by two-thirds majority, of the Senate; the House of Representatives is not involved.

Senate Cautious on Treaty

Other Senators said in private that even when the issue did arise—presumably in January, with the return of Congress—any treaty with South Korea would be examined carefully. Powerful members have let the Administration and, indirectly, South Korea, too, understand that they never would consent to anything in the way of an automatic military guarantee.

In this connection, Senator Knowland made known that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee expected a "full report" before this week is out from Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State, on his negotiations with Dr. Rhee.

Mr. Robertson is returning here after serving as the head of a special mission to Korea that got from President Rhee an undertaking to the effect that he would withdraw his heretofore bitter opposition to the Korean truce terms arranged between the United Nations and the Communists.

It has been made clear in several Senate quarters that Mr. Robertson would be closely interrogated about precisely what had been promised to Dr. Rhee. This subject probably will arise tomorrow in a regular weekly meeting between President Eisenhower and the Republican leaders of the Senate.

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

## BRITON SAYS WEST SCANS BIG 4 TALK

Implies Fall Parley Is Studied After Three Ministers Draft Record on Talks in U. S.

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A high British source indicated today that the Western Big Three Foreign Ministers were thinking about a conference with the new Soviet leader in the autumn to explore at least the possibilities of reducing world tension.

The Briton made his statement at a news conference held between morning and afternoon sessions of the three ministers—John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State; the Marquess of Salisbury, Acting British Foreign Secretary; and Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister. The three ministers were said to have reached tentative agreement on a wide range of subjects.

Draft papers approved by the three ministers were referred for approval to their governments in London, Paris and Washington, with a final session set for tomorrow afternoon before a communiqué on this conference is issued.

In his comments the British spokesman made it clear, however, that the Western powers should not make abandonment of the European Defense Community one of the terms of any accord with the Soviet Union on the unification of Germany.

The Governments of Britain, France and the United States, should reaffirm clearly their continued support of the creation and maintenance of the defense community, including West Germany.

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Watchful-Waiting Period  
There was no immediate violence and the forces of the two Governments settled down to watchful waiting.

Reaction was quick in Cairo. President Mohammed Naguib discussed the situation for two and a half hours with his Cabinet at an emergency meeting. He met next with members of Egypt's Army Revolutionary Council and was believed to have discussed Egypt's next move. Members of both groups were tight-lipped after the meetings.

President Naguib interrupted his Cabinet meeting for a fifteen-minute conference with United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery. Mr. Caffery said he had talked earlier with Robert H. Caniney, British Charge d'Affaires in Cairo. Asked whether he would try to use his good offices to calm matters, Mr. Caffery said he was ready to try. Well-informed circles said the Egyptian Government might undertake something in political or diplomatic fields. These circles did not expect a resort to violence.

Would Not 'Stand Still'  
They based their forecast on the following points:

1. Maj. Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance and one of President Naguib's top advisers, said Egypt would not "stand still" in the face of British provocations in the Canal Zone.
2. Major Salem repeatedly stated that if the British move was aimed at precipitating Egyptian action in the Canal Zone it was bound to fail. He said Egypt's preparations toward the liberalization struggle were going on and the British on investigations, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, the Wisconsin Republican, Monroney asserted, has set out to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency, a top-secret defense organization that operates under the whole incident, which Cairo considers grossly exaggerated.
3. The Minister and other officials in the intelligence agency, he said, are withheld from Cabinet members and are not even requested by Congressional Appropriations Committees as they review its budgetary requests.

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

ANNOUNCING FARE INCREASE: Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, head of the New York City Transit Authority, telling of transit fare increase from 10 to 15 cents effective July 23. Below are two sides of the token to be used in city's subway turnstiles.

## MONRONEY BERATES LIBERALS COMPLETE M'CARTHY IN SENATE TICKET FOR HALLEY

Challenges Chamber to Take Responsibility for Inquiries—Fears Loss of Secrets

By C. P. TRUNNELL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In a blunt speech that appeared to take his colleagues by surprise, Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, challenged the Senate today to assume full responsibility for the acts of its investigating panels. He centered his fire on the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, the Wisconsin Republican.

Monroney asserted, has set out to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency, a top-secret defense organization that operates under the whole incident, which Cairo considers grossly exaggerated.

Far-Reaching Inquiry Hinted  
The agency's operations, he went on, are protected from public disclosure by law and by congressional practice. Yet, he charged, Mr. McCarthy has demanded the appearance before his subcommittee—now reduced to four Republicans by the resignation last week of all three of the Democrats—of three top officials of the C. I. A.

Such an investigation would lead to disclosures of high Government information sought by the Kremlin, Mr. Monroney said.

He referred to efforts by Mr. McCarthy to question William P. Bundy, deputy to Allen W. Dulles, director of the intelligence agency. Mr. Dulles is a brother of the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. Mr. Bundy is the son-in-law of Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, who has been a chief target in numerous McCarthy inquiries.

Senator McCarthy has shown particular interest in a \$400 contribution that Mr. Bundy was said to have made to the legal defense fund for Alger Hiss, the former State Department official now serving a prison sentence for perjury about his connections with a

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Marchionio Named for Council Head, Mellen for Controller—Other Parties Hold Off

By DOUGLAS DALES

The Liberal party's city-wide ticket, headed by City Council President, Rudolph Halley for Mayor, was completed last night with the designation of Justice J. Marchionio for President of the City Council, and Chase Mellen Jr., former Republican chairman of New York County, for City Controller.

The designations were made by the Liberal party's executive committee of the five boroughs at a joint meeting at the Astor Hotel that lasted a little more than a hour.

The party's policy committee, meeting earlier at the Claridge Hotel, agreed upon Justice Marchionio and Mr. Mellen as the running mates of Mr. Halley, who had been endorsed for Mayor at a party convention on June 30.

Adolf A. Berle Jr., state chairman of the party, said after a three-hour session of the policy committee that the selections had been agreed upon unanimously. He said several names had been con-

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

## Navy Ship Finds Bodies and Debris From DC-6 That Crashed in Pacific

By The Associated Press

HONOLULU, July 13.—A Navy transport today was picking up bodies from the waters east of Wake Island where a huge airliner plunged into the Pacific Saturday night with fifty-eight aboard.

The transport Barrett radiated that she had recovered seven bodies including two children. "Have life raft and more bodies 500 yards ahead of ship," the Barrett said. "Sharks are attacking the bodies." The Barrett reported making it difficult to estimate how many victims were near by. Three of the bodies were badly burned and two were mangled, indicating the Transoceanic Air Lines DC-6 had crashed with terrific impact and burned or exploded.

"There is little hope for any survivors in view of the condition of bodies found," a doctor aboard the Barrett said. One of the bodies had died from flash burns and multiple fractures.

The four-engined airplane

Continued on Page 3, Column 1



TENSION MOUNTS IN EGYPT: A British soldier, with rifle, examining bus passengers in the Suez Canal Zone yesterday after British troops ordered search of all vehicles and trains following Egypt's rejection of ultimatum to return a missing British soldier before 9 A. M. The news department Government denied it knew anything about disappearance of British soldier.

7/14/53, p1

REDS GAIN 2 MILES AS KOREANS WAVER

BLOOD NEEDED FAST FOR KOREA TROOPS

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1953

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## MONROE BERATES M'CARTHY ON FLOOR

Continued From Page 1

Communist espionage ring in Washington.

There were indications today, however, that Mr. McCarthy's subcommittee inquiry would reach far beyond this issue and touch possibly on the secret operations of the intelligence agency.

The subcommittee, meanwhile, was down to four Republican members, no Democrats. At a hurriedly called closed hearing this morning, the chairman found himself the only member present. The Democrats, saying that they had quit once and for all, made no attempt to be there. The three other Republicans said they had previous commitments with other committees.

Other developments came quickly: Senator Earl B. Muntz, Republican of South Dakota, who ranks next to Mr. McCarthy on the investigation panel, made an overture to the resigned Democrats to return to the fold. It got a cold reception.

The Democrats apparently were still quite angry over the vote by which they were ousted last Friday that gave Senator McCarthy full power to employ and dismiss members of the subcommittee staff. The issue had been joined by a leading article written by J. B. Matthews, the executive staff director, in which he charged that the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the country today was composed of Protestant clergymen.

**Democrats Not Satisfied**

The Democrats were not satisfied by the acceptance of Mr. Matthews' resignation by Senator McCarthy.

It appeared today that the Democratic Senators—John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri, and Henry M. Jackson of Washington—wanted further housecleaning within the subcommittee's staff of twenty-three members. No names were mentioned, but it was thrown out that one target was Roy M. Cohn, the subcommittee's chief counsel.

Senator Monroney seemed to point up these hints in his speech by denouncing what he called the "Keystone cop" tactics of Mr. Cohn and David Schine, the subcommittee's volunteer consultant, as they toured Europe as a team of investigators during the early summer.

Senator McClellan said that he had tried last Friday to postpone action on the powers of the chairman until early this week, in hope that the Matthews resignation and other matters might be composed without fanfare. He indicated that one of the "other matters" concerned the dismissal of at least one staff member.

Since no such negotiations were allowed and his motion to delay action was defeated, Mr. McClellan said, his resignation "was and is final." He added: "I will initiate no new chapters in this episode."

The two junior members of the Democratic minority were expected to follow his decision.

Senator McCarthy took this position after Senator Muntz had suggested that he "might conceivably" turn a 4-3 Democratic supporting a vote to oust the unnamed staff member who was displeasing to the Democrats.

After a meeting of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, Senator William F. Knowland of California, the acting floor leader and policy chief, said the McCarthy committee had not been mentioned. His answers to questions indicated that the policy group wanted no hand in the situation.

**Puts It Up to McCarthy**

In effect, he put the whole matter into the lap of Senator McCarthy for settlement by the Senate Committee on Government Operations, the parent body of the investigating group.

Senator McCarthy is chairman of both the full committee and the subcommittee.



Associated Press

**ASSAILS M'CARTHY:** Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma Democrat, who warned yesterday that secret information could be available to Russia if Senator Joseph R. McCarthy employs his usual methods to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency.

insistence on the right of his investigating subcommittee to investigate officials and employees of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"This puts the Senate up to a choice of giving the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin carte blanche authority to fully explore, via any type of hearings which he may so determine—televized or otherwise—the innermost secrets of this highly confidential and secret arm of national security. Such an investigation would be done under the authority and the name of the United States Senate."

[The United Press reported that Senator McCarthy had not been on the floor when Senator Monroney delivered his speech, but commented later that he did not think he would "even take time to read it."]

"As I view this new demand to have a McCarthy investigation of his sensitive agency for all the world to see," Senator Monroney said, "I believe that it would close to our enemies information and data that even the Kremlin's spy apparatus could not get for them."

"I question the oft-stated claim that only the Senator from Wisconsin stands between us and complete internal subversion. I doubt that he has a monopoly within this Government of despising, exposing and prosecuting Communists and their fellow travelers."

"I doubt that Messrs. Cohn and Schine, J. B. Matthews, or even the distinguished junior Senator from Wisconsin measure up in ability to the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

**Circus Is Deplored**

Senator Monroney also accused the McCarthy subcommittee of "circus-baiting."

"While the Communist agents and their friends are not hunted in the F. B. I. headlines or in televised hearings," he said, "I am inclined to believe that they are doing a far better job than those whose publicity makes a circus of the chase."

"On top of that, evidence gathered by the F. B. I. has resulted in convictions of Communist leaders, agents and spies, instead of charges from the committee rooms and the Senate floor."

Reviewing previous McCarthy inquiries, Senator Monroney stated: "It would seem to me that the lessons of the past—namely the shambles made of the career service of the State Department by the attacks against that department at a time when it must be relied upon to be one of the principal agents in our efforts in the 'cold war'—have done more harm than good."

"It would seem that the attacks upon the Voice of America program made what should have been a strong voice for freedom at the time of Stalin's death a stammer that rendered it ineffectual."

## NORTH AFRICA BID PUSHED

15 U. N. Members Ask Full Hearing of Case Against French

Special to The New York Times  
**UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 14**—Fifteen Asian and African members of the United Nations asked formally today that their charges of French misuse in North Africa be placed on the agenda of the fall meeting of the General Assembly.

In a letter to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, the members of the Asian-African bloc asked for separate debate on the situation in Tunisia and Morocco. The North African cases already have been debated in the General Assembly but the bloc has complained that the French have made no real attempt to grant more self-rule in the protectorates.

The French have fought United Nations hearings in North Africa, contending that the situation there was strictly a matter of French domestic affairs and did not fall within the jurisdiction of the United Nations. But it was believed here that there would be little voting opposition to putting the cases of Tunisia and Morocco on the agenda when the next session opened on Sept. 15.

## DULLES HAILED ON BOOKS

Freedom House Sees New Policy Restoring U. S. Prestige

Freedom House commended Secretary John Foster Dulles yesterday for the State Department's new policy toward books in its overseas libraries.

In a letter to Mr. Dulles, the organization declared that the new policy "should go a long way toward restoring our loss of prestige in the world caused by some of the confusion in recent weeks."

The "achievement" of the new policy "is that it makes an important distinction between conspiracy and honest controversy," the letter said. It added that "there has been too much of a disposition in recent months, in and out of Government, to confuse the two."

"Far from being 'soft' on communism," the letter noted, the new policy "permits only those books by Communists which are useful in advancing the American cause in the world."

## MUSICIAN IS CLEARED

West German Official Says Solti Never Joined Rad Group

MUNICH, Germany, July 13 (AP)—George Solti, a German conductor, refused a United States visa because of alleged membership in a Communist organization, received a clear bill of health from the West German Government today.

Wilhelm Hoegner, Bavarian Interior Minister, said he would give Herr Solti a certificate testifying he never was a member of the German-Soviet Society. Herr Hoegner said Herr Solti's name appeared on the group's letterhead but that investigation showed "his name was added only because they hoped to get him as a member."

Herr Solti said he had been forced to cancel a trip to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at a festival opening tomorrow. He said he had maintained that the membership list "was forged."

United States Consul General said "we hope everything will be straightened up soon and he'll be able to keep his other United States engagements." Herr Solti has an engagement to appear in San Francisco in September.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1953.

# C. I. A. PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY

## Congress Has Hitherto Left Agency Free to Carry on Its Top-Secret Work

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Sen.—the first line of defense in the case of McCarthy's recent threat to atomic age.

The C. I. A. distills data from subpoena officials of the Central Intelligence Agency has focused undivided attention on the shyness of our security organizations.

Secret intelligence can thrive only in the shadows, and yet accountability is one of the strongest forces that Congress can exert in our governmental system of checks and balances.

The C. I. A. has been granted by law a degree of immunity from accountability for funds, personnel and activities probably never exceeded by any other Federal agency in American history. In an age of crisis, with its potential for unlimited warfare, the nation has realized the importance of having such an agency and of legalizing its exemption from normal surveillance by Congress and the General Accounting Office.

The public has been told exactly how not to run this country but has never been given an inkling of how much C. I. A. is spending in the twilight realm to safeguard us during the "cold war." Its funds are hidden away among the appropriations of other departments, but a reported estimate for "cold war" activities covering all agencies engaged in them is \$500,000,000.

Great Britain has demonstrated through several centuries that a democracy can have an intelligence organization that serves as an effective instrument of national policy, keeps out of the limelight and is not allowed to impinge on domestic affairs and civil liberties.

In the United States the Federal Bureau of Investigation has maintained such a high record of integrity that Congress readily grants with little modification the requests for funds and personnel made by its director, J. Edgar Hoover. Certainly the F. B. I. has never been made a political football.

The C. I. A. is a new and strange baby, however, and consequently

## PRINCIPALS IN MCCARTHY-C. I. A. CASE



William F. Buckley Jr.



Allen W. Dulles

## EQUAL RIGHTS FIGHT IS ON

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The equal rights amendment, championed by law upon persons of the female sex.

The two faces of this Janus-like piece of legislation make up the center of the long controversy. Those who favor the equal rights amendment want women's protective laws abolished as discriminatory—as, for instance, a night work law under which the waitress must yield the high-tipping night to the waiter. Those who oppose the amendment have as their chief argument the saving of the protective code for women which includes provisions for minimum wages and hours, and rest periods, and bars against women in certain hazardous industries.

Among other arguments are: Pro: Without the amendment women are not considered "persons" in the legal construction of the Constitution; all their legal gains except voting could be taken away by changing state laws.

Con: The amendment would create a great confusion in state laws that would have to be resolved by the courts with endless litigation.



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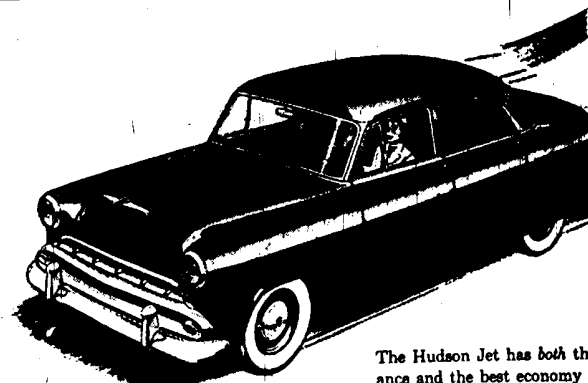
After you take the "Teacup Test," fill out official entry blank and finish statement. "The advantages of this new kind of car, the compact Hudson Jet, are... in 25 words or less. Best statement in opinion of judges wins a new Hudson Jet. Contest closes August 1, 1953. Get full details from your Hudson dealer.

**1 PERFORMANCE!** On any nearby road, hill or highway you select, the Hudson Jet will outperform and out-demonstrate any other make of car in the lowest price field.

**2 ECONOMY!** As you drive, we'll draw a teacup of gas into the precision gasoline meter! And right before your eyes, you'll see proof of the Hudson Jet's matchless economy.

### A SCIENTIFIC, DRAMATIC TEST

The "Teacup Test" enables you to compare the performance and economy of the Hudson Jet with all other low-priced cars. Scientific measuring equipment shows you



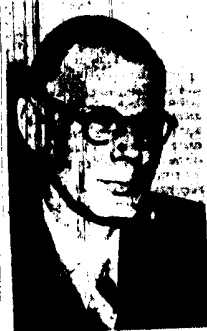
Because it's wonderfully compact, it's a delight to handle, drive and park in today's traffic...and there's ample room for six!

The Hudson Jet has both the pace and the best economy in the field. Want proof? Come in for a "Teacup Test." Put a Hudson Jet. Give it a real workout.

You'll feel performance the like never known before. And a scientific gasoline meter, the able gas economy of this new the "Teacup Test" today. Hudson Jet FREE!

# HUDSON JET

### FORMER C.I.A. CHIEF



Walter Bedell Smith

has been involved occasionally in controversies. Dating it from abroad. Nevertheless the State Department's creation of its forerunner, the Office of Strategic Services, it is stop order on his departure on a little more than ten years old; the basis of the C. I. A. information came into being in its present form.

Using the C. I. A. deserve the confidence of Congress, the public and the people. On the face of the matter, the confidence of the public and the people. The court held the other side of the confidence of the public and the people. The court held the other side of the confidence of the public and the people. The court held the other side of the confidence of the public and the people.

Agency's Functions

What is intelligence and why is it sought in secrecy? When he mentioned the possibility of the modern age, intelligence was a question of the C. I. A. is an agency of the U. S. Government.





## SENATORS APPROVE FUND FOR INQUIRIES

Swiftly Pass Bill as Monroey  
Drops Amendment Aimed  
to Curb McCarthy Unit

WASHINGTON, July 29 — A proposed sounding of the Senate's desire to assume responsibility for the actions of its investigating committees was both projected and abandoned in big-time today.

As the \$96,187,451 Legislative Judiciary appropriation bill was called up for action, Senator A. J. Mike Monroey, Democrat of Oklahoma, stood ready to offer an amendment, designed for a test vote, that was aimed at the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin.

The Monroey amendment would have barred the use of any of the \$1,224,120 allocated for Senate investigations during the current fiscal year that began July 1 to finance any inquiry into any religious institution in this country or the Central Intelligence Agency, unless specific approval was given by the Senate as a whole.

However, immediately after explanation of the bill had been made by its floor manager, Senator Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, who also is a member of the McCarthy investigating panel, the measure was gavelled through to passage.

The short-lived amendment was viewed generally as seeking to administer a setback to the McCarthy subcommittee. Check-ups indicated that if put to a test it probably would have been rejected.

The amendment was not worded in a way that would win full support from the Senators who are backing Mr. Monroey in his fight against the McCarthy investigating panel.

Besides the limitations of its proposed bans, it was asserted that the McCarthy group had conducted no investigations into the religious field.

Knowing that the projected Monroey amendment might go to a test, Senator McCarthy was on the floor. After Senator Monroey had changed his mind about offering it, Senator McCarthy exclaimed:

"That amendment is cheap demagoguery. No one in the Senate is talking about investigating the church. No one in the Senate is investigating the church. And if there is dishonesty, corruption or communism in the C. I. A., Congress should not be barred from exposing it."

Three officers of the Methodist Federation for Social Action charged yesterday that accusations made against the Rev. Jack R. McMichael, former executive secretary of the federation, were part of an attempt to intimidate clergymen.

Bahon G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church recently told the House Un-American Activities Committee that he was convinced Mr. McMichael was "wed up with the Communist party."

Mr. McMichael will appear before the House Committee today. The statement was made by the Rev. Loyd Worley, Hartford, Conn., president; the Rev. Lee H. Ball, Irvington, N. Y., and the Rev. Clarence T. Nelson, Dayton, Ohio, vice presidents.

## A Weakness in Security McCarthy Attacks on Intelligence Agency Reveal Need for Close Watch by Congress

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, who studded his list in the process of his investigation of the weaknesses of the Central Intelligence Agency, a key unit in our national security system.

The Senator demanded the right, recently, to question a veteran and trusted employee of the Central Intelligence Agency who had been named by the agency itself and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The demand, many in Washington assumed, was an indirect attack on the intelligence unit, which is headed by Allen W. Dulles, brother of the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles—direct and indirect target of many of Senator McCarthy's attacks.

The Central Intelligence Agency is one of the most sensitive and secret agencies of the Government; it is privy to all collectible information about all the world's hot spots, and it receives top secret data from many of our friends and allies.

Allen Dulles, backed by the White House, took the stand that he could not allow Senator McCarthy to examine his subordinates in the free-swinging fashion that has characterized the Senator's past investigations: to do so would compromise completely the worth of the agency. The Senator, despite the fact-saving statement he issued, obviously has backed away in the face of such a formidable stand.

More Congress Scrutiny Needed  
Whether Senator McCarthy now has abandoned the free-swinging fashion target altogether or whether he will return to the attack only the future can tell. In any case the incident confirms the need that has been better left untried for the establishment of a House-Senate Committee, akin to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, to act as father-confessor, protector, counselor, supervisor and governor for one of the most powerful and most important of the Executive agencies of Government.

Such a committee was suggested five years ago when the intelligence body was in the throes of internal trouble, and later the National Security Task Force of the commission headed by former President Herbert Hoover mentioned the possible desirability of establishing a "watchdog" committee in Congress to supervise it. Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana now has introduced a bill to provide such a joint committee of eighteen members, to be called the Joint Committee on Central Intelligence.

Such a committee, if it could be composed as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is—of discreet members, and able members of Congress, forewarned to secrecy—could serve two major purposes. It could protect the C. I. A. from such investigations as proposed by Senator McCarthy. At the same time it could provide much needed legislative supervision over an agency that works in great secrecy, has available large, hidden funds, some of which not have to be accounted for, and that—by its nature—engages in activities that unless carefully balanced and well executed, could lead to political, military and military setbacks, and even to danger to our form of government.

Few persons in government are

## COSMOSEQUATIONS OF EINSTEIN SOLVED

Continued From Page 1

Einstein's latest Unified Field Theory, which Professor Einstein admitted he had not far been able to do.

The solutions of the Einstein equations reveal, Dr. Havaty said, that electrogravitation is the basis of the universe. This goes one step further than Professor Einstein had anticipated when he sought to unify gravitation and electromagnetism, the two principal forces which the universe manifests itself, under one set of mathematical laws.

Outgrowth of Relativity Theory  
According to Dr. Havaty's solution of the Einstein equations, electrogravitation is the basis of all cosmic forces—gravitation, as well as matter and energy, being built up out of the all-pervading field, embracing electromagnetism.

The electromagnetic field, Dr. Havaty's solutions of the Einstein equations reveal, grows logically out of the geometrical properties of the four-dimensional space-time manifold of the Einstein General Relativity Theory.

According to the original version of that theory, only gravitation grew out of the geometry of the four-dimensional curved space-time continuum. Electromagnetism somehow not being accounted for in the theory. Furthermore, gravitation, according to the original theory published in 1916, depended on the presence of matter, or gravitation being possible without matter.

Dr. Havaty's solutions have revealed the need for drastic change in the original concepts of general relativity. Instead of two prime cosmic fields, gravitation and electromagnetism, now only one great source, there is now only one great

ocean of electromagnetism, out of which flow the physical experiments for testing Professor Einstein's latest equations, as stated by Professor Havaty.

Thus instead of unifying gravitation and electromagnetism as the offspring of a common ancestor, the latter becomes the progenitor of the former.

New Possibilities Held Opened

The solution show, Dr. Havaty said, that it is possible to have gravitation without matter, a concept not permitted under the original general relativity theory. They also reveal that it is possible for space to exist without gravity and without matter, yet it still would be governed by the electro-magnetic field. In announcing his latest version for a Unified Field Theory last March, Dr. Einstein had stated that he "had not yet found a practical way to confront the results through all the ages, while the theory with experimental latter deals with the minute scale evidence."

Professor Havaty's of forces interacting within the solutions, Dr. Einstein said yesterday, open the possibility for just of atoms in fraction of fractions of millionths of a second.

"If this is true," Dr. Havaty quoted Dr. Einstein as having said, "between the theory relating to this is the most important universe of the galaxies in the universe." Professor Einstein, according to Dr. Havaty, had told him that "your theory is a definite improvement of my theory."

However, Dr. Havaty added, "Einstein is a genius while I am only a mathematician."

The corroboration by experiment of Professor Einstein's formula in his special relativity theory of 1905, which revealed that matter and energy were equivalent, and that one gram of matter was the equivalent of 25,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy, had the foundation for the development of the atomic bomb and the promise of vast industrial power from atomic energy.

Radio's Development Recalled

Similarly the confirmation by experiment of James Clerk Maxwell's equations, which revealed that light was electromagnetic in nature, led to the discovery of radio waves and to the age of radio and television. Many other similar instances in the history of science may be cited.

Hence the opening of the possi-

vaty handled this "whatrepe" problem," according to a men of the University of Indiana mathematics faculty.

Born in Czechoslovakia, Dr. Havaty served on the faculty of Charles University, Prague (w Professor Einstein had also at one time, from 1927 to 1931.

He was elected to the C Parliament in 1946, after he been asked to enter politics by late President Edvard Beneš cause so many statesmen had killed by the Nazis during occupation of the country. He barely escaped with his life when the Communist putsch took place.

Escaping to France, he served Professor of Mathematics at Sorbonne for one term in 1948. He was elected to the Indiana University mathematics department. The Graduate Institute for Applied Mathematics, which he now is a member, founded in 1950.

"It took two years of an stomach," Professor Havaty yesterday, "before I came upon right solutions of Einstein's equations. It was the best discovery I have ever experienced."

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"Everybody  
we know saves  
at The Dime"

"It's the money we save at The Dime that will finance our house; provide for our baby; secure our future. A Dime Savings Account protects the things we have—and helps get the things we want. Everybody we know saves at The Dime. We know the money we save at The Dime."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1953.

AMUSEMENTS

L +

DEFENDERS RETAIN  
BRIDGE TEAM TITLERoth Quartet Tops Mixed Field  
of 83 at St. Louis, Taking  
Lead in First Session

By GEORGE RAPEL

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—The 1953 mixed team of four contract bridge championship was won today by the defending titlists, Mrs. Ann Burnstein and Harry Markway, of Miami Beach, with Mrs. Edith Kemp of New York and Alvin Roth of Washington.

The winners finished well on top of an eighty-three-team field at the Jefferson Hotel here. The Roth team took the lead in the first session and was never overtaken.

The leading pairs in the order of finish were:

1. Mrs. Burnstein, Mrs. Kemp, Mr. Roth and Mr. Markway, 63 matches.

2. Margaret Kauder and Lew Matheson, 58 matches.

3. Mrs. Helen Sobel of New York and Charles H. Goren of Philadelphia, with Margaret Wagner of Atlanta and Sidney Slodoff of Philadelphia, 57 matches.

Mrs. Burnstein and Mr. Markway won a match on the following hand by bidding to a sound six no trump contract and making it by excellent technical play.

NORTH  
♦ A 9 6 5  
♦ 9 3  
♦ Q 4 4 3WEST  
AKQ10987  
♦ 10 7 4 3  
♦ 9 5EAST  
AKQ10987  
♦ K 2  
♦ AK 10 7  
♦ AK 10 8 7SOUTH  
♦ 4 3 2  
♦ Q 8  
♦ J 8 6 4 2  
♦ 2East-West vulnerable: North  
Declarer: NorthSouth dealt: South  
West: East: South: West:  
Pass: 3 Diamonds: Pass: 3 Diamonds:  
Pass: 3 Hearts: Pass: 3 Hearts:  
Pass: 3 Spades: Pass: 3 Spades:  
Pass: 3 No Trump: Pass: 3 No Trump:  
Pass: 3 No Trump: Pass: 3 No Trump:

South opened the Queen of Hearts, which North won with the Ace. The Heart return was taken by declarer's King. If the Spade suit broke, declarer could count twelve top tricks, but if the Jack of Spades did not fall then declarer would have to bring home the club suit.

Mrs. Burnstein led a Spade to dummy's King, cashed the Ace, and found out the bad news. She played the Queen of Spades and discarded a second low diamond.

Now the line of Clubs was led from dummy. North played low and Mrs. Burnstein let it ride. A second club finesse established the second and six no trump was home, 14-1.



## IN FORTHCOMING PLAY:

Deborah Kerr, screen star, who will arrive today from Hollywood to make her American stage debut in "Tea and Sympathy." The Robert Anderson play is due Sept. 30 at the Barrymore Theatre.

debut making one Heart, two Diamonds, three Spades and six Club tricks.

In another tournament here ninety-six surviving pairs of a field of 182 pairs competed for the men's championship, while ninety-six pairs vied for the women's title.

The leaders and their scores were:

In the men's pair:  
1. Maurice Levin of Newark and Leo Root of Irvington, N. J., 39½ points.

2. John R. Crawford of Philadelphia and Waldemar von Zedtwitz of Miami, Fla., 39½.

3. M. H. Frier of Minneapolis and R. McCintoch of St. Louis, 39½.

In the women's pair:  
1. Marjorie Lichtenstein of Dallas and Lillian R. Tiller of Little Rock, 41½ points.

2. Mrs. J. O. Gwynor of Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. M. J. Root of Philadelphia, 39½.

3. Mrs. Margaret Wagner of Atlanta and Mrs. Olive Pederson of Philadelphia, 38½.

Tomorrow afternoon an estimated field of 280 pairs will start a five-session test for the Masters Pairs Championship.

U. N. Chief Back From Geneva  
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld returned today from a five-day visit to Geneva, where he appeared before the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Among his visitors in the afternoon was Robert D. Murphy, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, and six no trump was home, 14-1.

ARENA STAGE SEEKS  
GUTHRIE'S SERVICESWashington Theatre Officials  
Ask British Director About  
Putting on Play for Them

By SAM ZOLOTOW

Entertaining officials of Washington's 247-seat Arena Stage discussed a matter of major importance to them with Tyrone Guthrie, who staged the Stratford (Ont.) Shakespearean Festival with acclaim, before the British director returned to London. The purpose was to have Mr. Guthrie stage a play, possibly a classic, in the fall for whenever available for the capital's ambitious repertory troupe.

According to Zella Richardson, managing director of the Washington group, who made the trip to Canada, accompanied by Alan Schneider, production director, Mr. Guthrie was not averse to doing so.

Now it's up to Mr. Guthrie to say what's what. By the way, a birthday is coming up for the fledgling Arena Stage—its third, on Aug. 16.

One of these days Tom Ewell, who rose to stardom in "The Seven Year Itch" and "Milk and Honey," whose affections are divided between Broadway and Hollywood, aim to plunge into the managerial life.

They are the principals of the all-British company of "The King and I," opening Oct. 8 at London's Drury Lane, have been engaged by the Broadway theatre, Herbert Lorn, Martin Benson, Jan Muzur, Ronald Leigh Hunt, Shyam Bahadur, John Harvey and Thomas Harter. After Friday night's performance of the Broadway production, the feminine "Serenade" will go on the road, returning Aug. 24. Her role will be taken over by Anna May Dickey.

Before Gilbert Miller left London for Australia last week, the producer let it be known that contracts "most likely" would be signed by him to acquire the Gram Greene play, "The Living Room," upon his return to London.

Mr. Miller did not think the hit could be reproduced here until the 1954-55 season.

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What the Messrs. Ewell and Maiden are doing now is evaluating scripts assiduously. To the question whether the team would concentrate their appraisals with the director Ella Kazan on "Tea and Sympathy."

Two Leaving Show's Cast  
Confidently viewing their pastures after a long tenure of employment in "Wish You Were Here" are Paul Valentine and Harry Clark, two of the leading men of the Broadway production.

The picture will be done by a corporation formed by the couple under the name of Aragon Productions.

The picture is more immediate. He is leaving at the end of the week for Chicago to replace Lionel Stander Aug. 17 in "Pal Joey" until Mr. Clark's successor in "Wish You Were Here" is named, the understudy will fill the breach.

"Pal Joey" is winding up a Chicago visit Aug. 27, after which the tour will be resumed Aug. 31 in Los Angeles. While on the subject of "Pal Joey," note that the management is planning to bring the musical back to Broadway next April or May.

Jule Styne, co-producer of "Pal Joey" as well as "Hazel Flagg," confirmed a report that Tony Ba-vaar, the young singer who scored in "Paint Your Wagon" would assume the role created by John Howard in "Hazel Flagg" at the resumption of the show Sept. 1 at the Hellsinger.

Snider to Dramatize His Book  
Rather than permit anyone else to dramatize his book, Vern Snider intends to do the job himself on "A Fall of Oysters," to be published in the fall by Putnam's.

The story deals with the current political scene in Formosa. "The Teahouse of the August Moon," adapted by John Patrick from Mr. Snider's novel, is scheduled to arrive Oct. 15 at the Martin Beck Theatre.

Marlene Dietrich, a young actress, has been signed for the leading feminine role.

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M'CARTHY ATTACKS  
ALLEN DULLES AIDEC. I. A. Chief is 'Covering Up'  
Information About Bundy,  
Senator Says in Letters

By C. P. TRINSELL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, accused Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, today of doing "tremendous damage" to the top-secret national security organization by heads by "covering up" information concerning one of its highest aides.

At issue is the record of William Putnam Bundy, son-in-law of Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State. Mr. Acheson long had been a principal target of the McCarthy investigation into alleged infiltration by Communists into the State Department.

Today's developments were found in letter exchanges starting in mid-July between Senator McCarthy, a Wisconsin Republican, and Mr. Dulles. The latest letter was dated yesterday. Mr. Dulles is a brother of John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State.

Mr. McCarthy made the correspondence public. They appeared to leave opinion at the Capitol divided as to which of the correspondents had made the better case. The Senator, however, served notice that, although he conceded that a public inquiry into security operations of the intelligence agency itself would be dangerous, he intended to take the Bundy case to his committee and perhaps to the Senate floor when it returned in January.

In the correspondence between Mr. Dulles and McCarthy there was an allegation by the latter that Mr. Bundy, before taking his position with the intelligence agency, had contributed some \$400 to the defense fund of Alger Hiss, a former State Department official, is now serving sentence for perjury in denying that he had passed secret information to a Communist espionage apparatus.

Aide Defended by Dulles  
Senator McCarthy declared that Mr. Bundy had so contributed in 1945, and he intended to take the Bundy case to his committee and perhaps to the Senate floor when it returned in January.

The committee will be headed by Representative Carroll Reece, a Republican of Tennessee. Other members are Representatives Jesse D. Good of Michigan and Angier L. Goodrich of Massachusetts, Republican, and Wayne L. Hayes of Ohio and Mrs. Grace Lundy of Idaho, Democrats.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. of the House of Representatives selected today the special committee of five that will resume the investigation of educational and philanthropic foundations that are exempt from federal income taxation. This inquiry was started in the Eighty-second Congress.

The committee will be headed by Representative Carroll Reece, a Republican of Tennessee. Other members are Representatives Jesse D. Good of Michigan and Angier L. Goodrich of Massachusetts, Republican, and Wayne L. Hayes of Ohio and Mrs. Grace Lundy of Idaho, Democrats.

San Francisco Hails Troupe at  
Start of Two-Week Run  
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The New York City Ballet made its San Francisco debut last night, opening a two-week engagement at the War Memorial Opera House.

Local critics had added their endorsements to the cheers and applause of the first-night audience. Not only did dancers Andre Egorsky, Maria Tchiou, Nora Kaye, Janet Reed and Hugh Lane win high praise, but the corps de ballet was described as "quite the best on tour."

"Serenade," the "Sylvia" Pas de Deux, "Age of Anxiety" and "Symphony in C" made up the opening program.

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Immediately after the authorization bill passed, the President personally set to work to save the appropriation bill from the meat-and-potatoes treatment. On Tuesday morning he had Mr. Bridges at breakfast, and Mr. Bridges had Mr. Taber's whole committee to breakfast, and Mr. Bridges' whole committee to lunch. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther also briefed both committees at length, entreating them "not to weaken our position" in Europe. The "feed 'em up treatment"—as one observer called it—did not work. On Thursday a House Appropriations subcommittee voted to cut \$1.1 billion from the program. Yesterday the full committee approved the cut.

Some observers believe the Senate would follow the House lead. Many Congressmen, it was reported, were not convinced by Secretary Dulles' argument that a major cut would bring a collapse of NATO. In support of their position, one reporter said, they were applying President Eisenhower's argument defending his major cuts in the Air Force—"There is no magic in numbers." The economists were given added ammunition when a Treasury announcement that the national debt now stood at \$272.3 billion made virtually certain an Administration request to Congress for an increase in the present \$273 billion debt limit.

With regard to refugees, in April the President asked Congress to admit 240,000 immigrants—many of them from Iron Curtain countries—outside the quota system over the next two years. (The 1966 Deplorable Persons Act, under which 10,000 non-quota immigrants were admitted, expired in January, 1962, and Congress ignored Mr. Truman's request for renewal.) The bill has been stalled by opposition led by Senator Pat McCarran and Representative Francis E. Walter, the Democratic authors of the Immigration Act of 1952.

After White House pressure, a House Judiciary subcommittee last Monday finally approved the bill. Mr. Walters, who voted against the bill, managed to have it amended to include 3,000 Japanese and 2,000 Arab refugees. Some thought this was a device to increase opposition to the bill. On the Senate side, the Judiciary Committee on Friday voted to cut the program to 220,000 and spread it over three years. Yesterday Senator McCarran threatened to hold up the Aug. 1 adjournment if the bill were brought to the floor.

### Mr. Taft Is Missed

In the Administration's efforts to get its essential program through Congress unimpaired, the President—most observers agreed—relied mostly on the services of the Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft. While the Senator does not see eye to eye with the President on all foreign affairs, he is a staunch party man, he wants the first Republican Administration in twenty years to be a success, and his prestige among his party colleagues can command votes that would otherwise not be given.

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China that criticized both the State Department and Britain.

Washington observers attributed the Senator's new manner toward the White House and manners with his colleagues to the defeat he suffered as the President's hand two weeks ago in the "Matthews affair." When the President called "McCarthyism" a statement by J. Matthews, staff director of the McCarthy subcommittee, that Protestant clergymen formed the largest American group supporting Communism, the Senator accepted Mr. Matthews' resignation.

These were the developments in McCarthy-White House, McCarthy-Senate relations and on the China trade issue.

**McCarthy-White House.** As he surrendered on the Matthews issue two days ago, Senator McCarthy launched a diversionary attack. He told the Senate he would subpoena Adlai Stevenson, C. I. A. head and brother of the Secretary of State, because Mr. Stevenson refused to permit an investigation by the McCarthy subcommittee. William F. Buckley, to testify before the McCarthy subcommittee. The Senator said that Mr. Buckley, a son-in-law of Dean Acheson, had contributed \$400 to the Alger Hiss defense fund.

**No Subpoenas.** The C. I. A. is under the National Security Council which is chaired by the President. It employs persons who are useful in supplying intelligence but who could not pass the tests of the McCarthy subcommittee. The Administration decided that it must not allow C. I. A. members to be subpoenaed and subjected to questions on C. I. A. personnel or operations and it must know to the McCarthy subcommittee.

On Tuesday Senator McCarthy and two Republican colleagues had a conference with Mr. Dulles. A joint statement was issued. It said Mr. Dulles would not question the committee's right to subpoena witnesses to "uncover graft, corruption and subversion in any branch of the Government," but he had pointed out that if C. I. A. employees were called, "it might well impair the work of the agency." The subcommittee postponed calling Mr. Buckley. Washington observers regarded the statement as a face-saving arrangement for Senator McCarthy. The feeling was that he had lost another round.

### McCarthy-Senate.

The three Democrats on the subcommittee—John McClellan of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri, Henry Jackson of Washington—had resigned when the Republican Senator Britain gave McCarthy sole hiring-firing authority in return, it was reported, for his letting Mr. Matthews go. This episode, many observers agreed, did not help Senator McCarthy. By insisting on hiring authority, he had aroused conservative Southern Democrats who were ever watchful of minority rights and privileges, and the Democratic walk-out had alarmed Republican leaders who did not relish a situation in which the Republicans would have to take full responsibility for the McCarthy investigations.

### The Door Is Open

Last Thursday Senator McCarthy sent a 2,000-word letter to the three Democrats, saying that "the door is open for you to return to the committee to share its work and responsibilities." The Democrats declined without any thanks. On the same day Senator McCarthy appointed Frank P. Carr of the New York F. B. I. office as staff director.

**China trade.** The report on China trade released yesterday reiterated the views of the charges Senator McCarthy made during the "Greek ship" embargo last April, when he said he had succeeded, where the State Department had failed, in obtaining the agreement of Greek shipowners not to trade with Communist China. The report, which was signed by the other Republican members, charged that the State Department "has had no clear-cut policy on China trade by our Allies," that it "lacked the forcefulness and vigor necessary to convince our Allies that they should ban this trade," that Britain had been a principal offender.

Many Republicans last week were reported uneasy about Senator McCarthy's report, which seemed confirmed by the silence with which they met an attack on the Senator last Monday by A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, from the Senate floor. Mr. Monroney was unap-

by reports from New York Times correspondent (see Page 8 of this section)—that he had suffered real damage on the Matthews affair.

Therefore, observers saw a two-fold strategy in the renewed offensive on China trade. First, it was held, he was trying to divert attention from the Matthews case by returning to the old targets of the State Department and Britain, which he had decided were safe, popular and profitable. Second, he was preparing the ground for charges that the refusal of the Democratic members to return showed they were uninterested in "fighting Communism."

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS:** Sex was kept out of the U. S. Constitution until 1920. But it reared its head that year with the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, guaranteeing women the right to vote. And ever since it has been argued, in feminist circles, that women's civil rights were inadequately protected in the Constitution. The question has been complex because in many states women are guaranteed special privileges—for example, in New York, the right to support after a legal separation. Many women were reluctant to get equal rights if it meant the loss of special privileges. Last week it appeared that they might get both. On Thursday the Senate approved, 73-11, a proposed amendment to the Constitution that will give women equal rights without prejudice to special privileges. The proposed amendment now goes to the House, which pigeonholed a similar measure in 1950, and is not expected to act on the present proposal until next year. To become effective the measure must win a two-thirds vote in the House and then approval by three-fourths of the states.

**MAUDE ADAMS:** "True to the fairy tale, true to the child nature, lovely, sweet and wholesome. . . . It was a night of triumph for Maude Adams." So wrote the theatre reviewer of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Maude Adams' opening in "Peter Pan" at the Empire on Nov. 6, 1955. Maude Adams was already star. (She was 33 when she first played Peter.) But it was as Peter Pan that she was remembered thereafter—never as Lady Babble, Portia or Joan. She played Peter Pan 1,500 times. Last Friday at the age of 80 she died in Tannersville, N. Y.

**THE WORLD**

### Indo-China Problems

The Indo-China war has been going on for nearly eight years. The French and Indo-Chinese forces have been able to hold the principal cities, keep the main lines of communication open—but with great difficulty—maintain a series of perimeter forts, and repulse the major offensives of the Communist Vietminh forces. But they have not been able to win the war. Most foreign observers in Indo-China believe that if the war is to be won at all, it can be won only on two conditions—one political, the other military. The political condition is that France must give the three Associated States of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos as much independence within the French Union as Britain gave India within the Commonwealth, in order to get full cooperation of the Indo-Chinese people in the war effort. The military condition is that the French and Indo-Chinese forces must eventually go over to the offense, leave their forts and destroy the bulk of the Vietminh army in the area between the Red River Delta and the Chinese border.

As for the political condition, two

weeks ago the French Government—amid brewing revolts in Indo-China and after pressure from Washington—offered to negotiate changes in the political status of the Associated States. The offer was accepted. The negotiations will begin in a few weeks. Many observers are doubtful whether France will relinquish enough formal control, over the three states to satisfy their aspirations.

As for the military condition, last Friday 5,000 French Union paratroopers dropped on Langson, a key relay point for Vietminh supplies which is only 100 miles from the Chinese border. The troops captured the garrison and blew up ammunition depots and bridges. A headquarters spokesman said the attack underscored the determination of Gen. Pierre Navarre, the new commander in chief, "to change over to the offensive" and end the war in eight months. But military observers believed that there will be an offensive sufficient to destroy Ho Chi Minh's forces the French must divert more men and supplies to Indo-China.

In order to fulfill the political and military conditions for victory, the French Government will have to make large decisions. But there is grave doubt that the present Government, headed by Premier Joseph Laniel, has the support necessary to make those decisions—particularly in the face of the strong sentiment in the French Assembly for a negotiated peace in Indo-China.

### Dictator Mossadeh

Iran's Premier Mohammed Mossadeh does not easily brook opposition. When Britain declined to accept his oil settlement exactly as drawn up, he got rid of the British and kept the oil underground—where it still is. When the Shah favored a more moderate course, Mossadeh clipped his powers. When the Shah favored the Iranian Senate indicated misgivings, he dissolved the Senate. When the Speaker of the Majlis, the lower house, opposed him, Mossadeh got rid of the Speaker.

Last week Mossadeh got rid of the Majlis itself. For months the Premier had been attacked by the increasing antagonism to his demands—such as full control of the Iranian Army. At the same time, Mossadeh has been disturbed by evidence that his prestige was slipping. At home, Iran's economy, hit by the loss of the oil revenues, has been getting more and more shaky and his courts have soared. In the West the tendency has been to blame Mossadeh for not reaching a settlement with Britain. Two weeks ago, for example, President Eisenhower refused Mossadeh's request for more economic aid on the ground that if Iran would settle with the British, it could exploit its own rich resources and would not need outside help.

### Deputies Resign

Frustrated by the Majlis and—he felt—by the West, Mossadeh decided to take matters into his own hands. Last week-end he brought strong pressure to bear on members of his own faction in the Majlis. Last week the Mossadeh deputies and most of the independents resigned. By yesterday the lower house of Parliament had ceased. For all practical purposes, it existed. Less than two dozen deputies were left and a quorum of sixty-nine is necessary for the Majlis to act on any bill. Early last week Mossadeh will appeal to the Iranian people to support his move in a referendum. Correspondents believe that with the proper police and political spawdwork—and also because he still has strong support—Mossadeh should win handsily.

Whether or not Mossadeh will revive the Majlis is still uncertain. He has

promised to hold elections for a new Legislature, but he has not said when; elections have a way of being postponed in Iran. In any case, the Mossadeh dissolution has unquestionably strengthened Mossadeh's hand. For one thing he can now rule by decree, under broad emergency powers which were granted to him by the Legislature last year, effective until next January. Second, he feels he can steer Iran through this troubled period better without having to answer for every move to a Parliament. Finally, he has made a pretty good case for his claim to the Western powers that he, Mossadeh, is the sole authority and spokesman for



The measure was designed to exempt motion-picture theatres from the 20 per cent Federal admissions tax—the "tax" in Variety argot. With television cutting down box-office receipts, the film industry claimed the exemption was essential to save about 5,000 theatres a year from going out of business. A powerful lobby worked on Congress to drive that point home. In the closing hours of its session, Congress passed the bill.

Ever since he took office, the President has insisted that the Government needs all the tax revenue it can get this year to hold down the federal deficit. In resisting a move to let the excess profits tax lapse June 30, he said the Treasury could not afford the revenue loss (\$800 million) and opposed the idea of giving any one group tax relief before others.

He made the same points in a Memorandum of Disapproval" that went out with the movie tax veto. He pointed out that the bill would cost \$100 million in revenue, but promised that the motion-picture industry would get tax relief as part of a general revision of surplus taxes.

The near-miss of the motion-picture industry last week was regarded in Washington as a forerunner of a general clamor for excise tax relief in the early weeks of the next session of Congress in January. Excises on liquor, cigarettes, gasoline, automobiles and household appliances—worth a billion dollars a year in tax-

—are due to expire on March 31, and Congress is expected to be swarming with lobbyists opposing renewal. The President's promise of relief for the movie industry most likely will strengthen their hand. And with

with a heavy deficit in prospect, the Administration probably will be casting about for other sources of income. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey said last week he is considering the idea of a "general excise tax"—a variation of a national sales tax.

**ROBERTS' POSTSCRIPT:** The Eisenhower Administration was in office only a few months when controversy arose involving Republican National Chairman C. Wesley Roberts. A committee of the Kansas legislature charged he had violated the "spirit" of the Kansas lobbying law by acting as an agent for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, 1951 without registering as a lobbyist. The charge involved the sale of an A. O. U. W. hospital to the state for \$110,000. Mr. Roberts' fee was 10 per cent. His attorneys protested his innocence, insisting that he had been employed as a "public relations expert" and not as a lobbyist to "influence legislation." But he resigned as Republican chairman. Ever since then,

Fatzer has been looking into charges that in 1951 Mr. Roberts also lobbied for the Cities Service Gas Company. Last Thursday, Mr. Fatzer declared he was unable to prosecute Mr. Roberts because "we found no direct evidence of a contract of employment to influence legislation." But he added that Mr. Roberts' conduct was "lobbying, pure and simple."

**TROUBLE FOR HAYMES:** Richard Benjamin Haymes—a movie star baritone crooner with a huge following on the juke-box circuit—was born in Argentina, raised in France, educated in the United States and Canada. During the 1930's, he moved up the United States entertainment ladder from dance bands to radio to motion-pictures. But he never became a citizen. Last spring, Mr. Haymes went to Hawaii. The talk was that he went to visit a friend, Rita Hayworth—who was there making a picture. Last Thursday, two months after his return, Mr. Haymes was arrested on charges of entering the country illegally and of the Government's duty to deport him. Under the new laws,

entering from United States possessions, like those entering from foreign countries, must go through immigration procedures. Moreover, immigration officers said Mr. Haynes, enlisted in military service during the war by asserting his status as a neutral alien, and that he had thereby forfeited his right to citizenship. Mr. Haynes said he had remained a civilian because his draft board rejected him on high blood pressure. He called the charge against him a "technicality" that can be straightened out.

## THE WORLD

## Strikes Against Laniel

In France last week a complex budgetary problem which has bedeviled parliamentary life for the past year was thrust into sharp public focus. The thrust was a wave of latest strikes in Government services and nationalized industries that threatened to bring the whole economy to a standstill. This was the situation:



